

# WILSON GIVES FRESH TREATY SURPRISE; DID SAY HE MIGHT CONSIDER WITHDRAWAL

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Snow, warmer.

Get the Country  
Back on Peace Basis

The

Evening

World

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Snow, warmer.

FINAL  
EDITION

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## 758,000 CLERKS IN U. S. PAY DO WORK 335,000 USED TO DO

War Army Demobilized, But  
Army of Civilians Won't  
Let Go.

101,450 IN THE CAPITAL

Washington Jammed With  
Useless Job Holders and  
America Pays the Bill.

By Martin Green.  
(Special Staff Correspondent of The  
Evening World.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Hostilities between the United States and Germany ended on Nov. 11, 1918. On that date there were 109,000 civilian clerks, artisans, laborers and mechanics in the Government employ in the city of Washington. Just before we entered the war there were 35,000 civil employees on the Government rolls in Washington and about 300,000 in the entire United States, including those in the postal service.

To-day, according to the best figures available there are still approximately 101,450 civilians in the Government offices in Washington, a little less than three times the number employed in days of peace.

Incomplete figures—admitted to be incomplete by the Civil Service Commission—show that there were on the civil list outside of Washington on July 1, 1919, 657,744 employees, and there are no figures at hand to show that this number has been materially reduced; in fact, the total of employees outside Washington is probably in excess of the figure quoted because statistics gathered before we entered the war establish that the Washington civil employees usually numbered about 10 per cent. of the total. It will be fair to let it go at 657,000 outside Washington and 101,000 in Washington, a total of 758,000 civilian employees on the Government payrolls fifteen months after the conclusion of the war.

No stronger evidence to support the contention of the Government departments and bureaus to continue expenditures on a war basis rather than a peace basis can be adduced than this host of civilian employees, more than 750,000 strong—numbering more than one-third of the total armed force we sent to France to win the war.

ARMY IN SKIRTS AND WHITE COLLARS CONTINUES ATTACKS.  
The uniformed army has been demobilized, but the army in skirts and white collars and overalls continues to make periodic attacks on the Treasury behind a barrage of estimates, computations, tables, charts, statistics, and various efficiency reports, inefficiency reports, House and Senate pull and job saving organizations.

On July 1, 1919, the war had been over nearly eight months. Testimony taken by the sub-committee on deficiency appropriations of the House Committee on Appropriations on Dec. 29, 1919, established that between July 1 and the date of the hearing, a period of six months, the number of civilian employees in all branches of Government in the District of Columbia showed a net increase of 422—that is, 422 employees were taken on and 402 were dropped.

Between Nov. 11, 1918, and Oct. 31, 1919, the number of civil employees in the District of Columbia—more properly the City of Washington—was cut down by 6,000, an average reduction of 600 employees a month. On that basis of calculation about 1,800 have been dropped since the beginning of last November.

ASKS \$960,000 MORE FOR HOUSING WORKERS.  
The United States Housing Corporation, which was organized to take care of the housing of government offices and government employees, asks for an appropriation of \$1,703,000.

## BABY GIRL OF THREE HEROINE OF FIRE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Wakes Mother to "See the  
Light" and De Luxe Ten-  
ants All Escape.

"Mamma, see the light!" cried three-year-old Marion Bellows in the apartment of Robert S. Bellows on the third floor of No. 510 Riverside Drive at 5:30 A. M. to-day. Mrs. Bellows was awakened and saw flames coming from a closet near the child's crib.

She sent Marion to the hall in her husband's arms and telephoned Richard Harris, the colored telephone operator. Then she and her husband aroused others and went to the lobby. The building, known as the De Luxe Apartments, is an "E" shaped structure seven stories on Riverside Drive and six on 162d Street. After phoning an alarm to Fire Headquarters Harris awoke the fifty-four families in the building.

Some of them, afraid of being trapped, went down the fire-escapes to 162d Street. Most of them were carried down in the elevator by Louis Spencer, colored, and many used the stairs. Few of them waited to dress. Policemen Patrick Walsh and John Halpin of the West 162d Street station went into the Bellows apartment to see if everybody was out and for a time were "lost" in the smoke. Battalion Chief Hennegay sent in a second alarm and firemen got the blaze under control after it had eaten its way into the apartment above of Irving L. Portenoy, who with his family was lost at home, and had done \$25,000 damage in the building.

## ADMIRAL BENSON HEADS SHIP BOARD

Sale of Former German Liners Col-  
lapses and Is Called Off Until  
Senate Has Acted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of naval operations during the war, and now on the retired list, has been selected by President Wilson to succeed John Barlow Payne as a member of the Shipping Board.

Payne becomes Secretary of the Interior on March 1.  
Admiral Benson's nomination will not be sent to the Senate until Chairman Payne resigns after several pressing matters now before the Board. This probably will take about a month.

The Shipping Board to-day had under consideration the rejection of bids offered in the first day of the auction of former German liners because the bids are too low. The prices offered were from \$100,000 to \$500,000 less than the actual bids submitted on the same vessels recently, but which were all withdrawn last Saturday.

The auction of former German liners by the Shipping Board collapsed yesterday. An hour after bidding opened Commissioner Scott closed it. Up to that time there had been only one bid of \$500,000 for the Otsego.

## HOW REPUBLICANS FEEL ON ANDERSON FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Assemblymen Willing for Anti-  
Saloon Boss to Run on Any  
Ticket But Theirs.

PROHIBITION BIG ISSUE.

Forty Members Interviewed  
Are Divided on What Should  
Be Done About It.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent  
of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The Evening World has submitted to Republican members of the Assembly the following four questions:

1. What do you think of William H. Anderson as the Republican candidate for Governor?

2. Is not a liberal interpretation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, with full recognition of personal liberty, bound to be the big issue in the State campaign?

3. What will be the bigger issue?

4. Do you favor a plank in favor of prohibition in the State Republican platform?

The majority of the Assemblymen interviewed were inclined to think that while the issue of Prohibition would have a place in the campaign it will not be the big issue.

Some were of the opinion the expulsion of the Socialists might be the big issue. Others gave the food situation, the traction question or Gov. Smith's State reconstruction plan precedence.

Very few favored a Prohibition plank in the State platform and the forty members who answered the question ridiculed the idea of Anderson being the Republican candidate.

## NOT ALL "VIEWS" ARE MEANT FOR PRINT.

Mr. Anderson in his role as "dry"  
boss of the Legislature was in the  
Assembly chamber last night while  
the members were being asked their  
views of him as a candidate. Mr.  
Anderson's ears must have burned,  
for a lot of things were said about  
him, which weren't intended for print,  
which couldn't be printed.

Here is the way the members answered the questions:

SPEAKER THADDEUS C. SWEET  
of Oswego:

1.—The Republican Party has in the past and will in the future be able to select its candidates from its own enrolled members.

2.—No.

3.—The greatest issue will be a re-habilitation of governmental functions, placing the country on a sound business basis.

4.—Prohibition is the law of the land, a part of the Federal Constitution, therefore, a closed issue.

SIMON L. ADLER of Monroe, Majority Leader:

1.—It is too ridiculous to be discussed. I don't care to be quoted on the other three questions.

WILLIAM C. AMOS, 11th District  
Manhattan:

1.—Why speak seriously of a candi-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## "OTHER WOMAN" WRITES WIFE TO GIVE UP HUSBAND

Mrs. Heiss Says Wealthy Di-  
vorcée Told Her She Was  
Not Loved.

ASKED FOR A MEETING.

Mrs. Nelson Cites Own Un-  
happy Marriage in Urging  
Separation.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent  
of The Evening World.)

Asking Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in the Brooklyn Supreme Court for an order for alimony of \$25 a week and counsel fees of \$500 pending the trial of her suit for separation, Mrs. Margaret M. Heiss to-day submitted a copy of the letter which, she says, she recently received from the "other woman."

The other woman, Mrs. Heiss says, is Mrs. Augusta Nelson, a wealthy divorcee of No. 55 West 173d Street. That also is said to be the address of the husband, John Heiss, chiropractor.

The alleged letter from Mrs. Nelson, asking for a meeting at which she and Mrs. Heiss could come to an understanding, reads as follows:

"My Dear Girl: As part of the Eternal Triangle of which you and Joan are component parts I am writing this letter in a spirit of good will. I hope you will read it through without criticism.

"Sixteen years ago, when I graduated from college, I went abroad with my mother and on the journey became acquainted with a charming opera singer. He was ten years older than I and knew how to fascinate the young American school girl. We were married. My mother died a year later, leaving me all her money.

"Then came letters from ladies, many letters. I pleaded with him but he told me he did not love me, and well—and so we parted—what else was there to do? I begged him to return. This is the greatest mistake a woman can make, for even if he returns both find it unendurable to live under the conditions.

"Because he desired it I divorced him in 1914. Even my closest friends knew nothing about it. I went abroad and did what I could to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and returned a little over a year ago.

"Nothing gave me pleasure until I met John. Life completely changed. I have learned to know what real love is. His love and mine were neither premeditated nor planned. It was spontaneous and became more overpowering as time went on. He overruled you without any love and from a false sense of duty.

"He tries by kindness to make you contented, so you would not notice that he has no love for me. I wanted to go West, but I stayed behind. I have not taken John and his love from you—they were never yours.

"We often speak of you and wish you could find some good true man. Could you live happily with John, knowing you were an unloved wife, and that his every thought was with another woman? I would really like to meet you, so that we can thoroughly understand this case. We can go to some quiet place and have lunch. When you have made your decision, will you telephone John, and he will communicate with me?—Augusta."

As Mrs. Heiss says she and John were married in Queens on June 2, 1917. On the 18th of last month, she alleges, she descended on the 173d Street apartment accompanied by her sister, two detectives and some friends. John and Augusta, she says, were not dressed for the street.

Decision as to alimony and counsel fees was reserved.

Steamer Saved From Ice.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 17.—The coastal steamer Prospero, with sixty passengers, reached Tallinn last night after being locked in ice for several weeks.

Imported Pompeian Olive Oil adds zest and flavor to a delicious and French dressing.—Adv.

## MILIONAIRE KICKS ON CHARGE OF \$25 FOR A SINGLE HAM

Robert Mainzer Accuses Deli-  
catesse Dealer of Extor-  
tion in Lunch Bill.

WILL FIGHT IN COURT.

Says No Ham in the World  
Can Be Worth More Than  
\$1 a Pound.

How much is enough to pay for a ham?

Is \$25 an exorbitant price? Could any ham cost that amount?

Robert H. Mainzer, junior member of the Nassau Street banking firm of Hallgarten & Co., but far better known as "Bob" Mainzer, King of the Buffs—a civilian so much interested in fires and fire-fighters that he has been made an honorary battalion chief and has a ticker over his bed and everything—is anxious to get these questions before a jury in the Municipal Court without delay.

Asked by the management of Reuben's Pure Food Shop, Inc., at Nos. 2120-22 Broadway to come across with \$25 for one—count it, one—ham, Robert the Buff has reared up on his hind legs and called in a lawyer. Mr. Reuben also has been disposed of and in a day or two the case of the Twenty-five Dollar Ham will receive judicial attention.

"It began just before New Year's," Mr. Mainzer said to-day, "when, expecting one or two friends to drop in on us that day, Mrs. Mainzer called at the food shop across from the Ansonia and ordered a few things. A few days later we received the bill, as follows:

Ham, 1 lb. ..... \$2.50  
Turkey, 1 lb. .... 3.00  
Beef, 1 lb. .... 2.00  
Lard, 1 lb. .... 1.50  
H. Ham, 1 lb. .... 4.00  
Q. Ham, 1 lb. .... 2.00  
Sliced turkey, 1 lb. .... 2.00  
Mango, 1 lb. .... .75  
One and one-half lb. Ham, 1 lb. .... 3.75  
One-half chicken, 1 lb. .... 1.75  
One-half Roast, 1 lb. .... 1.75  
One-half Butter, 1 lb. .... 1.25  
Total, ..... \$52.10

"I didn't kick because I am unable to pay," said Mr. Mainzer, who is a millionaire, "but because I felt the charge for the ham to be out of all reason. I felt that for a man in my position to pay \$25 for a ham was going to make living a little harder for the other fellow. So I wrote the food shop man the following letter:

"Mrs. Mainzer has turned over to me your bill for \$52.10 for payment. We have to-day returned to you two bottles of ripe olives costing \$4.00 and one bottle of mangoes costing 75 cents.

"Referring to your charge of \$25 for an R. V. ham, I can only say that if you expected to put this price you are vastly mistaken. At the time of purchase Mrs. Mainzer asked how

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

## WILSON'S TEMPER UNDER ANALYSIS; HOW IT HAS GROWN

Shown at Princeton When  
He Had Tiffs With Grover  
Cleveland.

By David Laurence.  
Special Correspondent of The Evening World.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. (Copyright, 1920.)—Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson never got along well together, and once in a while over academic matters at Princeton University the former said of the latter that he was a man of "violent prejudices and ungovernable temper."

Probably in moments of self-analysis Mr. Wilson has admitted an inclination to get furiously angry over things that rubbed him the wrong way. There have been times, especially in the days when Europe was taunting Mr. Wilson with that "too proud to fight" phrase, when the President of the United States would have welcomed the opportunity to take on a scrap with anybody.

WILSON'S DISCIPLINE CONCEALS HIS HOT TEMPER.

The public doesn't know Mr. Wilson as a man of hot temper. He has disciplined himself to conceal it, and showed men about him how to manage to prevent him from giving vent to angry passion on public questions.

Left to himself, the President would most surely have exhibited his temper long before the Lansing episode.

That is why I regard it as not an unnatural or abnormal manifestation of Mr. Wilson's mind, but a perfectly normal and natural outburst. He used to get angry at Paris. On one occasion, he came away from a meeting with Prime Minister Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and the rest of the Peace Conference and he never said a word for hours afterward to any one in his household. He was mad clean through.

In the fourteen years that I have studied the Wilson personality—first in his lecture room at Princeton; then as a correspondent when he was Governor of New Jersey and candidate for President; and later in writing about his doings at the White House or his travels across country—it has seemed to me that from time to time Mr. Wilson introduced a sense of humor into his system and checked it.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## CRAZED MAN KILLS HIMSELF AND BABE

Garfield, N. J., Electrician Driven  
to Violence by the Death  
of His Wife.

Driven mad by the death of his wife, Mary, a victim of the "flu," John Fromberger, an electrician employed by the National Electric Co. of Passaic, N. J., living at No. 124 Schley Street, Garfield, N. J., this morning fired a bullet through the head of his sixteen-month-old son, John, and then killed himself.

Friends living on the floor below, who heard the shots, rushed to his assistance. Police Sergeant John Dolan, of Garfield, summoned an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, where Fromberger died soon after his arrival, but his baby son lived for some time.

## DR. GRAYSON WOULD PERMIT PRESIDENT TO MEET CABINET

Denies Alarmist Reports Regarding  
Relapse and Declares Steady  
Improvement Continues.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.  
PRESIDENT WILSON con-  
tinues to show improvement  
and was up early to-day,  
shaving himself, Rear Admiral  
Grayson, his physician, said. Dr.  
Grayson's statement was promp-  
ted by reports that the President  
had a relapse last night, and that  
Dr. Francis X. Dercum, Phila-  
delphia specialist, had been sum-  
moned for a midnight conference.

The President's Cabinet prob-  
ably will not meet this week, Dr.  
Grayson said, adding that if the  
President desired to call one of his  
physicians would not object.

Secretary Tumulty talked with  
the President as he took his morn-  
ing airing on the South Porch, and  
found him in "splendid con-  
dition," he said.

"I spent the night at the White  
House," declared Dr. Grayson,  
"but I have done that with the  
exception of one or two nights  
ever since the President's illness."

## NOTE ON FIUME SETTLEMENT PUTS BLAME ON PREMIERS

President Said Present Situation  
Was Not "Created by an Act of  
American Government"—Not in  
Nature of Threat, White House  
Announces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Wilson, in his "memorandum" to the Allies concerning their proposed Adriatic settlement, informed them that the United States might have to consider withdrawing the Treaty of Versailles from the Senate if the Allies went ahead with their plans without the consent of the United States.

This statement was made officially here to-day, with the further statement that the American position was outlined not in the nature of a threat, but as a statement of a situation created "not by an act of the American Government, but by an act of the British, French and Italian Premiers," which would place the United States in the position "if it were a party to the treaty of Versailles, of subscribing through the pact to rights of sovereignty and other agreements to which it was opposed."

The Treaty of Versailles and the Anglo-Franco-American pact are considered inseparable, as far as the question is concerned, and if President Wilson should determine to withdraw the Treaty of Versailles, it would mean that the American French pact would be withdrawn at the same time, it was explained.

State Department officials take the position that the French press is endeavoring, through setting up a cry of threat on the part of the American Government, to place the blame for the situation which has arisen at America's door, "instead of on the acts of the foreign Premiers, where it belongs."

It was reiterated that on Dec. 9, before Acting Secretary Polk left Paris, the American, British and French representatives had agreed on a settlement of the Adriatic question and it was charged that subsequently, without consulting the United States, the Allied Premiers sitting at Paris adopted a new agreement which was transmitted to Ambassador Wallace for the approval of the American Government.

This, it was said, came as a great surprise to the American Government, which sent a communication to the Premiers asking whether they proposed to settle the question without consulting the American Government. The Premiers were said to have replied that they did not intend to do so, but later sent an ultimatum to Anglo-Slavs that unless it accepted the new settlement, the terms of the original Treaty of London would be carried out.

Officials said Secretary Lansing's resignation was not connected in any way with the Adriatic question.

## BILL URGES JERSEY TO CONTROL FOOD TO CUT LIVING COST

State Administrator and Deputy for  
Each of Twenty-one Counties  
Provided for in Measure.

TRENTON, Feb. 17.  
ASSEMBLYMAN SHIELDS  
of Hackettstown has offered  
a bill to have New Jersey  
assume charge of the food  
and sea food products of the  
State, for distribution and to mini-  
mize the ultimate cost to the con-  
sumer.

The bill provides for a State food administrator and an appropriation of \$100,000 to carry on the work. The administrator would have power to control and administer the food products, with a county administrator in each of the twenty-one counties.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

## TEA AFTER CHURCH, IS BISHOP'S PLAN IN JERSEY DIOCESE

Would Aid Clergymen to Get Ac-  
quainted With Their People,  
Episcopalian Contends.

BISHOP E. S. LINES of the  
Newark Episcopal Diocese,  
suggested at a pre-lenten  
conference of the clergy of his  
diocese yesterday that tea be  
served after evening services to  
aid the clergyman to get better  
acquainted with their people.